

IS NOT A CANDIDATE

ROBBINS DECLINES TO RUN FOR GOVERNORSHIP.

Former Leader of Coal Operators Said to Be After Senatorial Toga—Has Support of Miners and Labor Unions.

Indianapolis, Ind.—F. L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburgh Coal company, who held the center of the stage during the heated coal conference in this city, in which he broke away from the "stand-pat" operators and stood by the side of John Mitchell for the reelection of the 1903 scale, has absolutely declined to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. His stand in the coal conference placed the 250,000 voting Pennsylvania coal miners behind him and also gave him the support of the labor unions of the great industrial state. The United States Steel corporation crowd and other great industrial interests in Pennsylvania also were urging him to make the race and insisting that, though certain railroad interests would line up against him, the nomination would be given him on a silver platter.

The railroad interests have been turned against him because of his stand at Indianapolis. He not only opposed and fought the policy against an advance in wages adopted by the bituminous railroads and their railroad coal companies, but his stand also was opposed to the interests of the great anthracite coal railroads. On top of that he assisted John



Francis L. Robbins, President of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, who has declined a gubernatorial nomination.

Mitchell, in the Indianapolis conference, in showing that the railroads owned bituminous coal mines, and that their ownership brought demoralization to the trade and to wages. Robbins was born in Ripon, Wis., in 1855. In college he was an athlete, and especially a crack baseball player. He attended Cornell to complete his education. His athletic days he turned to account well. He built up wonderful reserve energy that has served him so well in the long battles in Indianapolis, lasting three and four days and nights with hardly a break. He has turned his muscle into millions and is now known as "the world's largest coal operator and a multi-millionaire"—the employer of 70,000 men. In 1890 Robbins was a large individual operator when he evolved the plan of consolidating the coal companies in the western Pennsylvania district. The Pittsburgh Coal company, which has matured out of that thought, has numerous subsidiary and allied companies; it has its own freight cars, its own docks on the lakes, its own lake boats, its own mining towns and its mines, with its subsidiary companies, 21,000,000 tons of coal a year—almost double the normal output of all of the mines in Indiana. Robbins has invaded Ohio and has established his interests in the Hooking valley through half a dozen companies, and he has planted the Illinois Collieries Company in Illinois. It has eight mines, with an output of 1,500,000 tons a year. He dominates the coal trade over the great lakes.

For many years Robbins was the leader of the operators in the joint conferences with the miners in Indianapolis. Because of his "change of heart," which caused him to desert the "stand-pat" forces of the operators, he was officially deposed in the special conference in Indianapolis and J. H. Winder, of Ohio, president of the Sunday Creek Mining company—the second largest producer—was elected official chairman. Robbins was not only deposed but practically ejected and denounced. His usual composure was not ruffled in the least. He moved over to the miners' side of the house and sat down between two colored delegates from Indian Territory. From that position he dissented from the stand of the "stand-pat" operators, who, he said, threatened to precipitate a great industrial panic on the country. He offered to readopt the 1903 scale with the present conditions and he has done so and put his men to work. Had it not been for Robbins' stand a national suspension of mining would have been certain.

Though Robbins has declined to be a candidate for governor, it is understood that when the time comes for him to slip into the United States senate he will not show the same reluctance. And in this plan he will have the support of the miners, who say they have always found him a hard fighter but a just opponent.

A LOG FROM GRANT'S CABIN

Interesting Relic of Great General Presented to War Department by President Roosevelt.

Washington.—President Roosevelt has presented to the war department a section of a log from the cabin which Gen. U. S. Grant built for his family near St. Louis after his resignation from the regular army before the opening of the war of 1861. The section is from a log which was used in making a frame presented to Andrew Carnegie acknowledging his gift of a million dollars to the library association.

The relic was sent to the president by C. E. Blanke, of St. Louis, who purchased the cabin and presented it to the city of St. Louis for preservation in Forest park. It was exhibited at the St. Louis exposition and attracted much attention. As the president had no suitable place to display



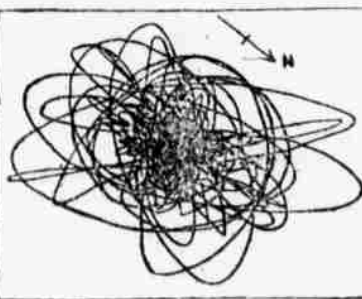
"HARDSHIPS" GEN. GRANT'S LOG CABIN HOME.

the frame containing the section of wood he sent it to the war department, where it will have a place in the reception room of the secretary of war. A descriptive book sent with the relic shows pictures of the cabin as it stood on Gen. Grant's farm and recounts the history of how Grant built the cabin as a shelter for his family in 1854, at a time when he was considered a failure by his relatives and friends.

RECORD OF AN EARTHQUAKE

Seismographic Diagram Showing Motion Caused by Shock in Japan in 1887.

Chicago.—When at the time of an earthquake the ground moves to, and from the diagrams obtained from seismographs show that a particle has followed an extremely variable course. The accompanying diagram is not of a tangled skein of yarn, but is the picture of the vibration in an earthquake. It was made by a seismograph during an earthquake in Japan in 1887 and shows the complicated motion of a single point of the earth's surface. The diagram is multiplied six times. The minute preliminary



AN EARTHQUAKE RECORD.

tremors have a range of motion measured by a small fraction of a millimeter, while the pronounced movements have a horizontal range of motion of anything between a millimeter and a foot. A movement of one or two millimeters will be strongly felt. If it reaches ten millimeters it is dangerous, while if it exceeds 20 millimeters, about three-quarters of an inch, it is certain to be accompanied by the shattering of chimneys and walls and other forms of destruction.

Oxygen Used to Cut Metals.

Diamond may cut diamond, but oxygen cuts metals, at least at Liege. There is a daily exhibition of the Jottrand process for cutting metals by a jet of oxygen. The apparatus consists essentially of a tube with two brandeis terminating in blow pipes, moved along a guide in front of the metal plates or part to be cut at the rate of about six inches per minute. One of the blow pipes delivers an oxygen flame, which raises the metal where it is to be cut to a temperature corresponding with dark red. The following blow pipe delivers a jet of pure oxygen which enters into combustion with the hot metal, thus producing a clear channel like a saw cut about one-eighth inch thick, the remainder of the metal being unaffected by the operating.

Farmers Go It Blind.

Statistics compiled under authority of the department of agriculture show that there are now 6,000,000 farms in the United States, while there are only 2,471 students in agricultural schools, and 3,335 attending "short courses," which makes an average of only one in 1,000 of those who will have the management of farms, who have studied the principles of scientific farming.

Sugar Cane from Afghanistan.

Under the auspices of King Habibullah, of Afghanistan, the cultivation of the sugar cane in the lowlands about Jelalabad, near the Indian frontier, has become an accomplished fact. Samples presented to him during his visit to that place were so good in quality that he ordered that a large supply of the best kinds of cane slips for planting shall be obtained from India.

JOINING THE NAVY.

LOYAL MINNESOTA BOY TRAINS FOR UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE.

Leaves His Girl at Rival's Mercy, But She Remains Faithful and Freezes the Interloper Out.

The boy was satisfied with life in the small country town, until he saw the picture of a man-of-war. In every American boy's heart there is something about the picture of one of our floating fighting machines that starts within him all the torrents of latent patriotism and love of a good fight, and this boy was no exception to the rule, relates the Minneapolis Tribune.

But to want to enlist was but the mere beginning of the boy's actual enlistment. There were obstacles to overcome. His father was a business man and had made other plans for his son. The village jokesmith told a few jolly ones about people getting behind the harness shop, and the curly-haired wonder with the bright eye on the main chance, who pushed dry goods across the counter for the inspection of the town belles, made a mental calculation that with the boy out of the way a certain girl would have three more open nights a week which he might help to fill. As for the girl she seemed to take things very quietly—in fact so quietly that a shrewd observer might suspect her of harboring some inside information which gave her mind this unseemly peace.

The curly-haired dry goods juggler was a little more disconcerting.

Three nights a week was a big opening to leave and four years a long while to be gone, but still he resolved to trust to an original scheme which had flashed across his mind when the question of leaving the girl had first presented itself. He went to talk it over with the girl. There were some more calculations, a half interest in a certain prosperous little hardware store was discussed, a little house, too, just across from where the girl lived, was mentioned, and the girl thought it was awful for anyone to marry at 18 anyhow.

Then there must have been a promise—perhaps a sealed promise, something, anyway. The boy left the house with a happy look and the curly-haired dry goods artist, whose net weekly income had about as much show of rising above eight-dollars a week as a New York insurance director has of "reaching for more," was effectually erased from his thoughts.

Three days later the boy went to Minneapolis. He passed a good examination and was sent away to "Frisco" on the same night with four other boys, with the same ambition and destination.

The boy was sent shortly after to the training ship Pensacola, where the young boys are taught all sorts of things necessary to make them efficient seamen. For instance, he wrote that he was taught to sew canvas, splice rope, make knots, etc.

The boy kept his eyes open and soon saw that he would be able to pass the examination for seaman, which would give him more pay and open the way to promotion. His division officer encouraged him in this effort, as well as some others of the bright boys, and it won't be long before he obtains his new rate. Before the time of his examination the new cruiser California will be commissioned. This ship is a fine example of the new armoured cruiser of 12,000 tons displacement.

The boy has hopes for a place aboard this latest product of the Union Iron works, where also was built the famous Oregon, especially as she will be in the Asiatic fleet. If the clouds of war gather above China and break into a storm, the boy will be there to take part in it and acquit himself as Minnesota boys always do.

In the meanwhile, the curly-haired beginning of a Marshall Field finish had been as astute as the fox. Not for a month did he drop around to make his consolation call, not he. For that he was too smart—better by far to let the "out-of-sight-out-of-mind" theory prove itself and allow the pangs of the boy's departure to ameliorate in the fair one's heart. Then one night he lost himself in one of those broad-shouldered effects that make J. Jeffries look like a bad case of ingrowing development, changed the ends of his cuffs, and dropped around just casually as it were.

When he sat down in the parlor he noticed several pictures of the Yuba Buena Island Training station on the piano and the belt around the girl's waist bore in gold letters "U. S. S. Pensacola."

When she turned to show him some picture postals from "Frisco" he observed her collar was fastened by a pin shaped "U. S. N." and above the mantel piece, which place he has thus far failed to see, was the framed photo of a young sailor around which somebody had draped the American flag.

The curly-haired one saw he had made a false start and realizing sadly that 16 and 7 made "23" took the first opening for a quiet exit.

As he mournfully traveled up the lane he gave one farrowed glance back ward. The blind was up a little in one of the windows and through the opening he thought he saw the girl sitting at a desk busy with a pen. Of course, he wasn't sure, for the blind was raised just a little and he didn't care anyhow.

Not Butter.

The question is, does butter by any other name, taste as sweet?

MURDERERS AMONG BIRDS.

Young Ones Confined in Cage Are Poisoned by the Male Parent.

A gentleman who travels much in Central America tells an interesting story about his experience with tropical birds. To put it in his own words, he says: "In cleaning up the site to build the railroad station at Sonsonate in the republic of El Salvador, I left standing a tree called the tempisque, which was, and is still, the favorite nesting place for several kinds of birds. With the aid of a ladder one day I secured from the nest some young sincontes (mocking birds). Fearing that I could not secure the right kind of food for them, I made a rough cage and put them in it. I placed it where the parents of the little captives could take care of their young ones, which they soon did with all the solicitude I expected.

"Excepting the shelter of the wings of their progenitors, and liberty to fly freely in the air, I think they enjoyed every inducement to grow strong and be happy in their comfortable prison. Perhaps the impossibility of getting into the cage made the parent birds more affectionate and assiduous in their visits. When the breeding time arrived, I watched the expectant mother birds gathering feathers, moss and other material with which to build their nests. One of my peons remarked: 'Boss, you better bid adieu to your chicks; their daddies are going to get them poison from the brush.' His remarks made me think of what I had read in natural history at school, that when the African swallow emigrates to Europe the invalids and the very young birds which cannot accompany them are poisoned. Still I did not believe that the parents of my young sincontes could be so cruel or so wise as to kill my birds. Yet, a few days after, I had the sorrow to find one of my mocking birds stone dead. I took it out and dissected it, hoping to ascertain the nature of the poison. I feared that the peon might be playing a joke on me. I had to abandon the idea when I found in the poor bird's stomach, among other things, a piece of undigested and swollen pink butterfly. All the rest of my prisoners died one after the other, and in the stomach of each I found remains of the swollen pink butterfly. Then I instructed my peons to catch some butterflies, which I fed to the wild mocking birds, and had occasion to observe that they ate them all except the pink ones. These birds were free and wild ones and had an instinctive discretion which made them reject the injurious food. My poor prisoners could not refuse what was put down their throats by their wise parents, who thus brought them poison from the brush."

VALUE OF SNAILS AS FOOD

About 100 Per Cent. More Nutritious Than Oysters, Says Medical Authority.

A dish of snails is hardly ever seen in this country, although in Spain and in France this mollusk is a fairly common article of food among the poor, while it is held in great esteem by the gourmet when it is stewed and garnished with herbs and condiments, says the London Lancet. The suggestion that the snail should form a cheap article of food in this country has been revived and there is nothing to be said against the proposal from a dietetic point of view, for properly cooked, the snail is both nutritious and tasty.

If, however, the suggestion were seriously acted upon, we fear that the supply in this country would prove to be short of the demand. But doubtless the snail could be cultivated as is the oyster when it was found that it had gained a considerable patronage. The snail has indeed been called "the poor man's oyster," though we do not remember to have seen it eaten raw. We know, however, that it makes an excellent fish sauce and may be used for the same purpose as oyster sauce. Possibly also a few snails in a steak-and-kidney pudding would increase the tastiness of this popular food.

Care must be exercised in the choice of the snail for food purposes, as it is well known that snails feed on poisonous plants, and it is the custom in France to allow a few days to elapse after they have been taken from their feeding ground in order that any poisonous matter may be eliminated. Most of the snails in France used for edible purposes are collected from the vineyards of Burgundy, Champagne and Lorraine, which, we may be sure, afford a perfectly clean feeding ground for the snail considering the care which is taken to protect the vines from disease.

According to analysis, very nearly 90 per cent. of the solid matter of the snail is proteid matter available directly for repairing the tissues of the body. Beside this, there are about six per cent. of fat and four per cent. of mineral matter, including phosphates. Compared with the oyster, this would show that the snail contains about 100 per cent. more nutritious substances. The suggestion, therefore, that the snail should be used for food is not merely sentimental.

"These Presents."

Many people if asked the meaning of the word "presents" in the phrase "these presents" would be entirely unable to give it. It means "these present words," or "this present document." It was familiar enough formerly. In "Love's Labour's Lost" the king asks Jaquenetta, "What present hast thou there?"—the "present" being a letter. Bacon writes that Romulus after his death was said to have sent a "present" to the Roman people bidding them devote themselves to arms. Shakespeare even uses "present" to mean money in hand.

WORST CASE OF ECZEMA.

Spread Rapidly Over Body—Limbs and Arms Had to Be Bandaged—Marvelous Cure by Cuticura.

"My son, who is now twenty-two years of age, when he was four months old began to have eczema on his face, spreading quite rapidly until he was nearly covered. We had all the doctors around us, and some from larger places, but no one helped him a particle. The eczema was something terrible, and the doctors said it was the worst case they ever saw. At times his whole body and face were covered, all but his feet. I had to bandage his limbs and arms; his scalp was just dreadful.

A friend teased me to try Cuticura, and I began to use all three of the Cuticura Remedies. He was better in two months, and in six months he was well. Mrs. R. L. Raley, Piermont, N. H., Oct. 24, 1905."

The Boston Way.

Hicks—She's from Boston, isn't she? Wicks—I can't tell. She hasn't had occasion to pronounce the word "either."

"She's not from Boston, then. If she were she'd have found the occasion long ago."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Torture of Women.

It was a terrible torture that Mrs. Gertie McFarland, of King's Mountain, N. C., describes, as follows: "I suffered dreadful periodical pain, and became so weak I was given up to die, when my husband got me Wine of Cardui. The first dose gave relief, and with 3 bottles I am up doing my work. I cannot say enough in praise of Cardui." A wonderful remedy for women's ills. At druggists; \$1.00.

The More the Merrier.

"I want to introduce you to a young lady—a very nice girl and she's worth her weight in gold."

"Stout girl, I hope."—The Tatler.

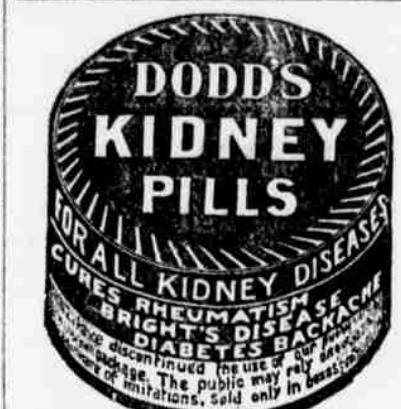
Well Able to Stand It.

"But, doctor, I don't believe he can stand another operation!"

"Oh, yes, he can; I looked him up in Bradstreet's."—Houston Post.

In a Chicago Kitchen.

The Cook—The mistress has a new husband. The Waiter—Do you think he'll stay?—Philadelphia Record.



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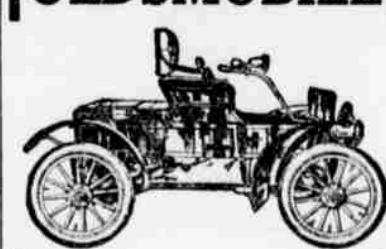
The trouble with most tonics and medicines which have a large, booming sale for a short time, is that they are largely composed of alcohol holding the drugs in solution. This alcohol shrinks up the red blood corpuscles, and in the long run greatly injures the system. One may feel exhilarated and better for the time being, yet in the end weakened and with vitality decreased. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol. Every bottle of it bears upon its wrapper *The Badge of Honesty*, in a full list of all its secret ingredients. For the druggist to offer you something he claims is "just as good" is to insult your intelligence.

Every ingredient entering into the world-famed "Golden Medical Discovery" has the unanimous approval and endorsement of the leading medical authorities of all the national schools of practice. No other medicine sold through druggists for like purposes has any such endorsement. The "Golden Medical Discovery" not only produces all the good effects to be obtained from the use of Golden Seal root, in all stomach, liver and bowel troubles, as in dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, ulceration of stomach and bowels and kindred ailments, but the Golden Seal root used in its composition is greatly enhanced in its curative action by other ingredients such as Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Bloodroot, Mandrake root and chemically pure triple-refined glycerine.

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W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2.00, Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00.

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